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Prefecture Apostólica de la Araucanía, which he gave to German Capuchins from the Province of Bavaria). Salesian missionaries have worked among the Araucanians of Argentine Patagonia since 1879 (cf. *Bollettino Salesiano*, monthly, Turin, 1877-). Since the pacification of Araucanía several Protestant groups have entered the field, e.g., the Anglican Church's South American Missionary Society of London which opened its Araucanian mission[4] in 1896 (some valuable material is to be found in the *South American Missionary Magazine*), the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions' Araucanian Indian Mission, and the American Southern Baptists. Temuco, capital of Cautín province, is the chief Araucanian market-town and headquarters, and here are several mission schools and convents. Among these are establishments of the Capuchins, Methodists, Baptists, and Hermanas de la Providencia. It is an interesting commentary on Protestant work in Araucanía that no Protestant missionary has yet made an outstanding contribution in linguistics or ethnology. Further, one might quote a Capuchin father concerning "Ciertas sectas protestantes o evangélicas de Inglaterra y Estados Unidos," that they are "sectas que predican con odio poco cristiano contra los sacerdotes católicos y las doctrinas e instituciones de nuestra santa religión. . . . En general estos nuestros hermanos disidentes ayudan a aumentar la confusión."

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The earliest known works on the Araucanian language and dialects (known variously as Araucano, Auca, Chileno or Chilidugu, Moluche, Che, Mapuche or Mapudungu, etc.) are lost, such as the grammar and dictionary of ca. 1595 by Padre Gabriel de la Vega, S. J. The earliest preserved work is by Padre Valdivia, S. J., a rather incomplete grammar published around the beginning of the 16th century. Then a long period ensued[5] before the much better works of Padre Febrés, S. J., and Padre Havestadt, S. J., appeared in 1765 and 1777. These were improved upon by Fray Hernández, O. F. M., in 1846. Little new or constructive work was accomplished until a trained philologist, Dr. Lenz, placed the study of Araucanian on a scientific basis in 1895. His work and example inspired a number of Chilean writers and Capuchin missionaries to collect and publish texts, and to revise the old grammars and dictionaries. Lenz was ably assisted by another great German philologist, R. R. Schuller. Now the Araucanian language can be considered as one of the six or eight most intensively studied Indian languages, although yet far from completely studied or satisfactorily

4. Dr. C. A. Sadleir, a Canadian, opened the S. A. M. S. work in Araucanía, although as early as 1838 Captain Allen Gardiner, R. N. (who was killed, 1851, in Tierra del Fuego) had planned such a mission. Dr. Sadleir later became affiliated with the Araucanian Indian Mission; has been elected honorary president of the Araucanian Federation of Chile; and, since 1901, has been translating various books of the Bible into Araucanian, with the assistance of Ambrosio Painilef.

5. See Rudolf R. Schuller: *El vocabulario Araucano de 1642-1643*, which reproduces an intervening work first published in 1647.

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analyzed. There follows a list of the better known dictionaries, grammars, texts, and miscellaneous treatises, with the more important works indicated by an asterisk:

P. Luis de VALDIVIA, S. J.: *Arte y Gramatica general de la Lengua que corre en todo el Reyno de Chile.* Lima, 1606. [Born Granada 1560; to Chile 1589; great defender of the Indians; died 1642.]

*P. Andrés FERRER, S. J.: *Arte de la Lengua General del Reyno de Chile.* Lima, 1765. [Spain 1734-1790 Genova; Juan M. Larrea published the above in parts in Buenos Aires, 1882, 1884.]

Father Thomas FALKNER, S. J.: *A Description of Patagonia, and the Adjoining Parts of South America.* Hereford, 1774. [1707-1784. Lived in Patagonia ca. 1740-67; contains Mapuche vocabulary; editions in Buenos Aires 1835 & 1911, Chicago 1935.]

*P. Bernhard HAVESTADT, S. J.: *Chilidúgo, sive Res Chilenses.* Münster i. Westphalia, 1777. [1708-1781. Written in Spanish 1753-65; facsimile edition of Julius Platzmann, 1883, Leipzig, in 2 vols., *Chilidúgo, sive Tractatus Linguae Chilensis.*]

*Fray Antonio HERNANDEZ I CALZADA, O. F. M.: *Diccionario Chileno Hispano, Compuesto por el r. p. misionero Andrés Febrés ... Enriquecido de voces i mejorado por el r. p. m. fr. Hernández.* Santiago, 1846. [1774-1847.]

R. R. SCHULLER [Editor]: *Confesionario por Preguntas y Plática Doctrinales en castellano y araucano según el manuscrito inédito del misionero franciscano Fray Antonio Hernández Calzada* [1845]. Santiago, 1907. [This is *Biblioteca de lingüistica americana*, t. I.]

Dr. Ludwig DARAPSKY: "La lengua araucana." *Revista de artes y letras*, t. XII, pp. 153-185, Santiago, 1888. [1837-?]

Aníbal ECHEVERRIA Y REYES: *La lengua araucana.* Santiago, 1889. [1864- ?]

Heinrich Robert Rudolf LENZ [commonly Rodolfo Lenz]: *Araukanische Märchen.* Valparaiso, 1892. [Germany 1863; to Chile ca. 1890; founder of scientific philology in Chile, and "Father" of modern *Araucanistas*; died 1938.]

D. BARROS ARANA and R. Lenz: "La Lingüistica Americana, su historia i su estado actual," AUC, t. LXXXIV, pp. 965-1029, 1893.

Bartolomé MITRE: *Lenguas Americanas. Estudio Bibliográfico-Lingüistico de las obras del Padre Luis de Valdivia sobre el araucano y el allentiak.* La Plata, 1894. [The scholar-president of Argentina; 1821-1906.]

*Rodolfo LENZ: "Estudios araucanos," in scattered volumes of the AUC, 1895-97.

I. Viaje al país de los Manzaneros contado en dialecto huilliche. t. XC, pp. 359-385.

II. Diálogos araucanos en dialecto huilliche. t. XC, pp. 843-878.

III. Diálogos araucanos en dialecto picunche. t. XCI, pp. 195-241.

IV. Trozos menores en Picunche i Huilliche. t. XCIII, pp. 427-438.

V. Diálogos en dialecto Pehuenche Chileno. t. XCIII, pp. 807-855.

VI. Cuentos Araucanos . . . en dialecto Pehuenche Chileno. t. XCIV, scattered.